

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

While the public sympathies have just been strongly excited by the lamented decease of a distinguished Senator of South Carolina, we deeply regret to hear of the failing health of another distinguished son of that State, one as sincerely beloved as he is universally admired. We allude, of course, to the Hon. WILLIAM C. PRESTON. Bowed down as he is, however, by sickness, he perseveringly performs his laborious duties as President and Professor of the College of the State. In spite of his extreme feebleness and the remonstrances of friends, and obeying no voice but that of principle, we understand that he jeopardizes his life in his devotion to duty.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

It appears that there is no election of State Officers by the people of Connecticut, neither set of candidates having received a majority of all the votes. The election of these officers will therefore devolve upon the Legislature, in which, it is apprehended, the Democrats will have a majority. They will certainly have a majority in the Senate, and the only chance the Whigs had of saving the House of Representatives was by a full turnout on the second day's trial in those districts which failed to make a choice on Monday. So far as heard from, only one Free-Soil member is returned. The New Haven Palladium says that the Democrats and Free-Soilers united upon the same candidate for Senators throughout the eastern part of the State, and this union caused their success there. Had not the coalition been formed, the Whigs would have carried nearly every Senator and three-quarters of the Representatives in that section.

THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION.—The Savannah Republican contains a letter from FRANCIS S. BARROW, Esq. declining a nomination as an alternate delegate to the Nashville Convention to represent the Whig party in the first Congressional district of Georgia. He declines on the ground that the People of the district have not manifested any considerable interest in the proposed Convention; and that, should this indifference continue, it is probable that the popular delegates will be destitute of that acknowledged constituency which can alone stamp their acts with authority, or give weight to their opinions.

To the North or the South, Disunion would be a terrible calamity, an overwhelming misfortune, from which they could never recover. But to us of the West it would be utter annihilation—a sinking down to the hopeless depths of national despair and ruin. It is our duty, therefore, to speak out, not only with boldness, but with a united voice, on this subject, which immeasurably transcends in importance all mere differences in opinion upon party politics. Whilst the Union is safe, we may wrangle as we see fit about measures of domestic policy or our foreign relations. Politicians may coax and wheedle the people as they can; this or that individual may go up and another down, without any great loss to the public, perhaps, either way. But when the integrity of the Union is seriously threatened from any quarter, upon that question, at least, we of the West can present an undivided front—a firm, united, and therefore an invincible phalanx.

Our Representatives in Congress should be made to know and feel that we shall regard our public agents as recreant to their high trust, if they do not faithfully give expression to Western feeling on this subject. Whether Whigs or Democrats, let them be made distinctly to understand that we shall tolerate no paltering with duty in this respect; that we will have no "entangling alliances" for party policy when the Union is in peril.—*St. Louis Intelligencer.*

NAVAL.—The Portsmouth "Pilot" announces the arrival in Hampton Roads, on Tuesday night, of the United States brig Porpoise, Lieutenant Commanding BENJAMIN F. SARGENT, sailed from Porto Praya on the 28th February, and St. Thomas on the 21st March. The following is a list of her officers and passengers:

Lieut. Comdr. B. F. Sargent; Act. Lieut., J. S. Taylor, beaver of dispatches; Act. Master, James Armstrong; Act. Surgeon, W. T. Cobb; Passed Midshipmen, Charles Gray and Joseph E. Seawell; Midshipmen, Geo. E. Belknap and John E. Johnston; Captain's Clerk, Samuel Harrison.

Passengers.—John D. Parker, U. S. Consul, Cape Verde Islands; Lieut. E. S. West, (U. S. Marines), from U. S. ship Portsmouth; Act. Lieut. J. C. W. Wainwright, from U. S. ship Portsmouth; Passed Midshipman, Charles W. Woolley, U. S. schooner Tanager; J. S. Milligan, late Midshipman, from the U. S. ship John Adams.

The Boston Journal states that Captain TATNALL passed through that city on Monday, on his way to Portsmouth, (N. H.) to take command of the splendid new steam frigate *Saranac*. She is to proceed direct to Norfolk.

THE DAYS OF THE SAILOR NUMBERED.—An article in the New York Courier, commenting upon certain changes in the British Navy, mainly the substitution of marines for sailors in naval gunnery, quotes from the "United Service Gazette" the remark that "steam, or some other motive power, doing duty for it, will supersede sails; the navigator will exist, but the sailor will be no more." The idea has some truth. Greater changes have been silently wrought by the progress of science.

The steamers *Gladiator* and *Chief Justice Marshall* left Louisville for St. Louis on the 29th ultimo, having on board between five and six hundred California, mostly from Ohio. The St. Louis Republican states that it is computed that over three thousand persons bound for California had already reached that city this season.

FROM CANTON.—A private letter to the Boston Journal, dated the 14th of December, says that Mr. Davis, United States Commissioner, was then at Canton, expecting to visit Shanghai as soon as he could get a United States ship to take him. Mr. BALLET, envoy to Southeastern Asia, was also there waiting the arrival of Com. Voorhes, to proceed in one of the ships (the Plymouth or the St. Mary's) to Siam, &c., on his mission.

MATrimonIAL SPECULATION.—Some years ago, when the world was mad upon lotteries, the cook of a middle-aged gentleman drew from his hands the savings of some years. His master, curious to know the cause, learned that he had repeatedly dreamed that a certain man, of great price, had bought it. He called her a fool for her pains, and never omitted an occasion to tease her on the subject. One day, however, the master saw in a newspaper that his name was actually a prize of \$200,000. Cook is called upon—plaster enough—had known her many years—forth to part, &c., in short, he proposes marriage and is accepted. They were married the next morning, and as the carriage took them from the church the following dialogue ensued:

"Well, Molly, a good day to you. You have married, I trust, a happy husband, you have something else. But first let me ask you where your lottery ticket is?" "Molly, who thought he was beginning to banter the old subject, replied—

"Don't you say more about that. I thought how it would be, I never should hear the end on't, so I sold it to the baker for a couple of—no need to make any more fuss about that."—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

AFFAIRS OF CALIFORNIA.

In the "Republic" of yesterday is published a Letter from the Hon. THOMAS BUTLER KING, in reply to criticisms upon his Report of his observations during his mission to California. As a part of his Letter has reference to strictures which have appeared in this paper as well as in the "Republic," it seems to be due to Mr. King to place so much of his Letter before our readers. We extract it, therefore, as follows:

"In my observations at the commencement of my report on 'The Public Domain,' I did not pretend to give precise information, but simply to suggest the importance of obtaining it. Had my health permitted, it was my intention to investigate the subject of titles to land in California. My illness prevented me from doing it. I regret this the less, because it will be necessary to confide the whole subject to a tribunal legally authorized to examine it, whose decisions and recommendations will rest entirely on the law and the facts which may be submitted for its consideration, and not on any thing I have said or might have said on the subject. I am happy to perceive, however, that Mr. Wm. CAREY JONES is about to make a report, which I cannot doubt will contain much valuable information in relation to it.

"The printer, it appears, has made me commit one sin in my report, for which, as I read the proof sheets, it is my duty to atone. He has made me say 'Provisional government.' I wrote it 'Provisional government.'"

"I am, most respectfully, &c.

"T. BUTLER KING."

FROM TEXAS.

The Galveston Civilian of the 22d ultimo says: "General HORSTON, we learn, has again left home for his post at Washington. His sickly wife, we believe, has safely passed the crisis which caused his visit home."

The vote for a seat of Government shows, thus far, a very large plurality in favor of Austin.

The San Antonio "Texan" says very little interest is manifested in the west respecting a division of the State or the selection of the future seat of government, upon which the division (if made) must, to some extent, depend. The editor thinks a majority of the west are opposed to any division at present, but would as soon have the division made by the Colorado as any where else.

A train of eight wagons arrived at San Antonio on the 6th instant, having been 32 days making the trip from San Antonio to the Pecos and back again. That route is now becoming a general thoroughfare.

The "Texan" also has some further accounts of recent Indian depredations, and says:

"An additional company of mounted volunteers will be raised immediately for the protection of our frontier. The evident hostile intentions of the Indians render an additional increase of mounted force necessary, and we are happy to learn that General Brooks has recommended it so promptly."

Had the framers of the Federal Constitution been as rigid "on points of inferior magnitude" as those who would now stake the existence of the Union on the proposition to exclude the admission of California with her present constitution as a State, can any one suppose that the Federal Constitution (which Washington said "was the result of a spirit of amity and of that mutual deference and concession which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensable") would ever have been adopted? Those whose circumscribed views magnify the narrow and selfish objects of partial convenience as of more importance than the harmony, safety, and happiness of the whole, may be very honest in their notions, but they are entirely too honest to be satisfied with such degree of perfection as it is within the power of humanity to attain in the construction of political institutions.

NASHVILLE CONVENTION.—This Convention appears to be doomed. Some of its advocates are for changing the place, seeing the feeling that is exhibited in Tennessee on the subject. The people, in various sections, are not only refusing to appoint delegates, but are openly and indignantly denouncing it. Some of the delegates who have been nominated are refusing to serve. One of these, the Hon. W. L. LAWSON, writes to the Savannah *Georgian*, a leading Democratic paper, declining to serve in the Nashville Disunion Convention, and says: "I have a devotion almost to idolatry for the stars and stripes. Such, we believe, is the general sentiment of the South, and we every day more and more convinced that our party politician who may take an active part in that convention is doomed to political death. Our own Legislature, and we wisely avoided all connexion with it, and refused to take any steps towards sending delegates. We are informed by a member that if the question had been pressed to a vote in the lower House, there would have been a majority of two to vote against even submitting to the people the question of electing delegates. The South is fully aware of its rights, and able and prepared to maintain and protect them, without holding such kind of sectional conventions, or dealing in idle threats against the Union."

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA WATCHMAN. We heard one of these pillars of the Nation's strength (the workingmen) remark the other day that he had for some weeks past been making \$40 a month. We inquired "how?"

"By attending to my own business and letting other people's alone," was his reply. And is just what the people are doing all over the country. Political gamblers, however, are busy at work trying to persuade the people that they ought to drop their plough, hoe, and shovel, and buckle on their swords, or at least to meet in conventions and appoint delegates to Nashville for the purpose of "forming a Southern Confederacy with a capital at Asheville," in Buncombe. Reflecting the sentiment of the people—and it is within our province to attempt to more—we tell gentlemen disunionists, everywhere, that they are odious—they are the stench of the land—workers of evil—angels of darkness; and that they literally "can't come it," in the way they propose.

NAVAL.—The sloop-of-war *St. Louis*, Commander COCKE, from Montevideo, arrived at Buenos Ayres January 8, and was to sail on the 21st for Rio Janeiro, with the remains of Com. RODRIGUEZ, which were to be conveyed to the United States in a U. S. frigate, believed to be the *Brandywine*.

The ship *Albany*, Commander RANDOLPH, was below Para. at the mouth of the river, February 21, bound to Barcelona. She would sail the first fair wind. Lieutenant WASHINGTON RAIN, of the *Albany*, died on board 19th, and was buried in the village of Colares.

The brig *Perry*, Commander POORE, was spoken February 12, in lat. 11 N., lon. 15 W., seventeen days from Montevideo for Benguela.

A CRUISE FOR CALIFORNIA.—The St. Louis Republican of the 20th March says that several steamers arrived at that place from the Ohio river that is not filled with emigrants for California, and other portions of the "Far West." The steamer Gen. Washington arrived from Cincinnati, on the 19th, with 556 passengers—303 cabin and 253 on deck—being literally covered with human beings. The steamer *Rocky Mountain* arrived on the same day with 365 passengers, and 150 tons of freight, having made the run from Cincinnati in three days and two hours. Six other boats, which arrived about the same time, were all crowded to their utmost capacity.

KEEN REPORT.—During the late canvass in Michigan, a surgeon-dentist was making an excellent speech in one of the interior towns. A fellow, belonging to the other party, interrupted him with the question, "What do you ask to pull a tooth, Doctor?" "I will pull all your teeth for a shilling, and your nose gratis," replied the speaker.

Eleven emigrants were imported into Baltimore last week from the Canary Islands, intended for the far west, to test whether they can be raised and acclimated in that region.

NEWCASTLE COAL AT PORTVILLE.—The strange fact stated that coal from Newcastle, England, is taken to Portville, to be used in the workshops of the Reading Railroad Company, the price of it under the present tariff being lower than American coal.

A FORTNIGHT LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer *Europa*, from Liverpool the 23d ultimo, arrived at Halifax on Tuesday afternoon.

The Telegraph reports a decline of one farthing per pound in all descriptions of cotton, except fair and good. The quotations are for fair Upland 63, fair Mobile 63, and fair Orleans 63. The corn market was steady, and yellow had advanced 6d per quarter. There is no change in the quotations of flour.

The Budget of the Chancellor of the English Exchequer for the last fiscal year estimates the revenue for the year at £52,755,560, and the expenditures at £50,533,551, leaving a probable surplus of £2,222,009. In regard to the estimate for the next year, such a favorable result was not hoped for, as there will be a falling off in the customs, owing to a reduction of duty upon sugar and other articles.

There appears to be no news of moment from the Continent. The elections in Paris passed off quietly.

FROM FLORIDA.

TAMPA BAY, EAST FLORIDA, MARCH 14, 1850.

The steamer carries off some fourteen more Indians, making, with the former detachment, about a hundred men, women, and children, for Arkansas. A prospect exists of about the same number to embark from Charlotte Harbor, (Caloosa-Hatche) in the course of this month, and then a pause; for the repugnance on the part of the rest, though we suppose diminished by the capture of their comrades, which of course has the effect of dampening their hopes of successful resistance or evasion, is still too strong to be readily overcome, even by the potency of gold. By the fall of the year, probably the job will be finished.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

FROM MEXICO.

Our dates from Vera Cruz are to the 19th, and from the city of Mexico as late as the 15th March. The news does not present much of interest. A new Minister of the Treasury has been appointed, Senor Ocampo, formerly a senator, being selected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Eldorado. A bill has been introduced into the Mexican Senate providing for a revision by that body of the decisions of the Supreme Court. The subject originated out of an obnoxious decision lately rendered by that body, in a suit brought by the French house of De Lucker & Co., in which decision several very important rights were accorded to foreigners. It was not supposed it could pass. Should it, however, be successful, the interests of many of the English houses who have branches in the republic will suffer severely.

Great fears are entertained in the city of Mexico concerning the cholera, which is fast advancing on that capital. Should it reach there the destruction of life will be immense. [N. O. Bulletin.]

MAJOR BROWN.—Letters received by the last steamer from this distinguished Engineer state that he had arrived at St. Petersburg, had had two or three interviews with the Emperor, who had received him with much courtesy, and had entered upon the performance of his duties. His residence was to be permanently at St. Petersburg. He speaks of the many courtesies extended to him by Mr. Bonischo, who is in St. Petersburg, and who is much amused with the stories set afloat by his Washington enemies of his exile to Siberia. Mr. Bonischo will return to this country in the spring. [N. Y. Tribune.]

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS IN VIRGINIA.—At a meeting of the citizens of Alexandria, held a few days since, a proposition as to the propriety of a subscription on the part of that town to the Manassas Gap Railroad was unanimously carried in the affirmative. This road will connect Alexandria directly with the Valley of Virginia.

The people of Fredericksburg, at a recent public meeting, voted that the Corporation should subscribe \$20,000 of stock in the Fredericksburg and Orange Plank Road. This road is intended to be prolonged ultimately to Harrisonburg, in a Valley.

A note published in the Railroad Journal thus briefly states the action of the Virginia Legislature in reference to the Louisville Railroad:

At the present session of the General Assembly an act was passed appropriating three-fifths of \$700,000 to extend the Louisville and Nashville Railroad to the Ohio river, and the act is now in a course of construction from the Blue Ridge Tunnel to Staunton.

Another guaranteeing \$100,000 of bonds to complete the independent road from Junction to Richmond, and changing its name to the Virginia Central Railroad Company.

Another act was passed extending the line of the extension to the Ohio to tax themselves by counties for raising the two-fifths of private subscription. This new idea takes well. It has been carried out in Augusta county, and it is believed it will be in other wealthy counties.

It is proposed to carry the road to Guyandotte, on the Ohio, making there two hundred and forty miles below Wheeling. The Government has agreed to guarantee the line, and the Corporation is about twenty-five miles from each of the Wheeling and Hot Springs, and about two hundred from Richmond.

HAIR STORM.—Some days since a hair-storm of unusual severity passed over Madison, (la.) and the Madison *Banner* says:

"It was the most tremendous hair storm ever known within the memory of man in this latitude. The immense amount of hair that fell, and the long duration of the storm, were extraordinary and unparalleled as was the enormous size of the hair-tonsors."

One of the stones was found to measure eight and a half inches in circumference. The glass in all the windows exposed to the storm was broken, and, in some cases, the stings on roofs were split and driven from their places.

THE WILMOT PROVISION REPEALED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF MICHIGAN.—The Michigan House of Representatives on the 19th of March passed resolutions sustaining the course of Gen. Cass on the slavery question. Resolutions were then offered by Mr. Leach, embodying the principle of the Wilmot provision. They were rejected, 26 to 37. Thus are repealed (by one branch) the instructions of the last Legislature, to Gen. Cass and his associate in the United States Senate, to vote in favor of the Wilmot provision. Michigan has now done what most other Northern States will soon do, full recognition of man-made money, and thus the fruits of victory are in the hands of the North. Let us not be so slow to suppose that the South will go into any such partnership. The Southern people have been free too long to consent thus to become the vassals of the North. As their object is to obtain a recognition of their right to participate fairly in the benefits of the national territory, their opposition is not limited to a particular man and other public property. It extends to all such action on the part of the Federal Government as places it always against them and their institutions. If, for example, when territory is acquired in which slavery legally exists, as was the case with the Louisiana purchase, the Government is directly to interfere, and by an act of Congress to abolish slavery, as it did in more than three-fourths of that Territory; and when, on the other hand, an acquisition of a different character is made, it is intentionally so to manage as to exclude slaveholders from all parts of it, it is obvious that the character of our political system would be essentially changed; that the Government, instead of being that of the whole Union, would be converted into a mere machine for the advancement of the Northern section.

By one mode of proceeding, for example, we are asked to admit California as a State forthwith. But New Mexico and Deseret are in their demands for our action. The Northern inhabitants are just as urgent in their demands for our action in their cases. Inasmuch, therefore, as the inhabitants of all these Territories are in the same situation, and have all presented us forms of government, why discriminate between them? Why grant the request of one and refuse it to the others? Is it because California has made a constitution excluding slavery, while the other two Territories have not imposed any such restriction in their forms of government? Is it for this reason, I say, that we are to be required to admit her at once? If the majority from the North, instead of disapproving of the consideration, insist on pushing through the act merely to strengthen their hands, thus to enable them hereafter to secure the other portions of the Mexican territory by one mode or another?

Are Southern men to be required to satisfy themselves so far before the Congress as to act to be blind to this state of affairs? Could we settle the whole territorial question on equitable terms, we might be justified in waiting the strong objections to the manner in which this state of things was produced in California. The Northern members, have not only, by decisive majorities, from time to time repeatedly during the last three years, passed the Wilmot proviso through

A LETTER FROM HOW. T. L. CLINGMAN.

From the pamphlet copy furnished by Mr. Clingman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MARCH 22, 1850.

GENTLEMEN: Your Republic of Wednesday contains a speech purporting to have been delivered by my colleague (Mr. STANTON) in the House of Representatives, March 6th, 1850.

On looking over it I find that it includes some twenty or thirty extracts from speeches of mine delivered at different times within the last half a dozen years. On the day of its delivery, I think I heard all that was said by my colleague. He commenced by saying, that as the day was a rainy one he would advise gentlemen to go to some more comfortable place, as he did not intend to speak for the House, but for his constituents. In the course of his remarks he stated that he had some extracts from my speeches which he should print, but which he did not intend to read, lest his hour should expire before he had concluded. Just before the close of his hour, however, having as I supposed gone over the ground of his speech, he began to read an extract from one of my speeches, but, after going through a few sentences, he declared that, as his hour was nearly over, he would print it and some others. Until the speech appeared in your paper it was impossible either for me or for the members generally to know what particular portions, or even what speeches, he intended to read from. In fact, many of his quotations refer to points to which he made no allusion whatever in the course of his speech. It will not, I presume, be expected by any body that I should attempt a reply on the floor of the House; I could do so with no appearance of parliamentary propriety. Not only so long a time elapsed that the matters really uttered by him have passed out of the minds of members, but I would be compelled to ask the House to give me its ear in reply to things not spoken there, wholly new to the members generally, and having no reference whatever to the practical business of legislation.

If this matter has had printed matter a reply, it would doubtless be held sufficient for me, with your permission, to publish an answer in the same paper he has selected as the medium of his communication to the country. On looking over the speech, however, I am compelled to admit that it does not, in my judgment, contain any thing of sufficient moment to justify me in asking the use of your columns for a reply to it. In selecting parts of paragraphs, and sometimes parts of sentences, my colleague has exhibited some ingenuity, and seems to have exercised much caution to avoid doing me any injustice. By that I have observed that it is obvious as formerly expressed. As far as I have observed, the custom that has prevailed with members of the House since the adoption of the hour-rule, though they sometimes enlarge the argumentative parts of their speeches in the report, they studiously avoid printing any thing that refers to the opinions or declarations of members, unless it has been fact uttered on the floor. By that I have observed that it is afforded gentlemen to explain or defend themselves when it seems necessary. My colleague has thought proper to take a different course. As far as I am concerned, I have no objection whatever to his bringing into review my public acts or my judgments, however they have been made, but I have no objection to his declaring, from time to time, that the contents of a pamphlet, or a character of a pamphlet, he seems anxious to make it appear that there is a discrepancy or inconsistency in my opinions on political points, as expressed at different times. Though I cannot doubt but that, by making more copious extracts from my speeches, he has done, I should and the union with, as expressed, have not materially varied, yet I cannot suppose that the public generally are interested in the subject, since the establishing of my consistency would not in any manner affect the progress of legislative business. My own constituents have generally seen my speeches, and have been able to judge for themselves, and require any explanation from me. But what advantage can I derive from misleading his own constituents cannot imagine. Should any thing in the progress of events in the future render it proper that I should offer explanation, I shall enter on it with entire confidence in my ability to make a successful reply.

Having disposed of the speech of my colleague, I will now, gentlemen, as I have found it necessary to resort to your columns, take this occasion to advert to certain other points of discussion. You have heretofore, while condemning ultra politicians, thought proper, in several of your editorials, to include me and the Liberator among the ultra.

But who are to be regarded as ultra politicians with reference to the great issue pending? The most ultra on the Southern side of the question that I know of claim that slavery shall go on all the Territories of the United States which are common property, until it shall be excluded by State action.

An ultra Northern man is he who claims that slavery shall be excluded from all the territory. If one of these views be more than the other, it must be the Northern one, because, even if the Southern view were adopted in practice, Northern men might occupy any part of the territory without regard to the rights of the Southern people, and they would have the right to hold slaves, and would have the further privilege, if they chose to exercise it, of holding slaves. If, however, slavery should be excluded, the Southern would find himself deprived of certain advantages which he would enjoy at home.

Those men who, standing between the two opposite extremes, are willing that there should be an equitable division of the territory, may well claim to be the moderate men. In this class will fall, as far as I know, all the Southern members of Congress, as well as the entire mass of the Southern people. Whatever may be their views as to the powers of the States, and the propriety of their exercise, they are willing, in fact, that there shall be a fair division.

The real question at issue, therefore, is not whether the South shall have all the territory, or even more than the North, but whether it shall be permitted to possess any part of it. For example, if the Missouri line of 36° 30' were extended to the Pacific, and the common property, viz. the territory not included within any of the States, only one-sixth part lies south of that line; yet when, on behalf of the South, we insist that this comparatively small part shall be left open to us, our claim is denounced as a monstrous pretension, as insupportable Southern arrogance.

With just as much fairness might the South be excluded from any share of the public money and other public property. Of the sum annually paid out of the public Treasury, a small part comparatively is expended in the slaveholding States. This portion of the disbursement the North might insist on stopping with as good a grace as they can support their present position. It would be as reasonable to demand that the free States should be productive of greater good, they might use just the same arguments that they now resort to. While the principle would be the same, too, in each case, it is clear that the ultimate mischief to the South in the future will be much greater from the exclusion from all territory than from the exclusion of any share of any public money.

If these new principles, which seem to have been adopted by most of the Northern politicians, are to prevail; if this Government is to acquire territory by conquest or by purchase, and the Southern States are to be required to furnish their full proportion of man-made money, and thus the fruits of victory are in the hands of the North. Let us not be so slow to suppose that the South will go into any such partnership. The Southern people have been free too long to consent thus to become the vassals of the North. As their object is to obtain a recognition of their right to participate fairly in the benefits of the national territory, their opposition is not limited to a particular man and other public property. It extends to all such action on the part of the Federal Government as places it always against them and their institutions. If, for example, when territory is acquired in which slavery legally exists, as was the case with the Louisiana purchase, the Government is directly to interfere, and by an act of Congress to abolish slavery, as it did in more than three-fourths of that Territory; and when, on the other hand, an acquisition of a different character is made, it is intentionally so to manage as to exclude slaveholders from all parts of it, it is obvious that the character of our political system would be essentially changed; that the Government, instead of being that of the whole Union, would be converted into a mere machine for the advancement of the Northern section.

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Are Southern men to be required to satisfy themselves so far before the Congress as to act to be blind to this state of affairs? Could we settle the whole territorial question on equitable terms, we might be justified in waiting the strong objections to the manner in which this state of things was produced in California. The Northern members, have not only, by decisive majorities, from time to time repeatedly during the last three years, passed the Wilmot proviso through

the House of Representatives, but even at the last session, when Mr. Preston's bill to allow the people of that country to form a constitution was under consideration, they appended that proviso to it, and thus obliged its friends to attempt to carry it, in the great contest which was then pending. The people of the country there, being thus persuaded that their only chance to get into the Union was by the exclusion of slavery, very naturally incorporated the proviso into their constitution.

The course which you have to some extent pursued, however patriotic your motives, and more especially that of the National Intelligencer, seems to me calculated only to produce mischief. I refer to the attempt to understate the condition of feeling at the South by extracts carefully culled from Southern papers, letters, &c. No impression is thereby made on the South. The subject being one which every body there fully understood, and upon which every man in relation to it. Those persons who reason *know* that it is wrong that the South should not be permitted, with her institutions, to occupy any part of the common territory; such as are not accustomed to reason feel that the exclusion is a gross outrage on their rights. When any man, how high soever he be in position, attempts the extension of slavery into any part of the territory, his words produce no more effect on the settled judgment of the South, than the dashing of the waves against the base of a mountain of solid granite. The only effect of these publications is to deceive the North. What possible good can result from keeping the people of that section in profound ignorance of the condition of things in the South? Is it not to mislead the people there? Why not let them know that their movements may bring them into danger? Is it regarded as a wise stroke of policy, in a military commander, to conceal from his own troops the danger, until he can bring them up suddenly upon a masked battery? If the Union be in peril, nothing seems to me better calculated to increase the danger than such a course as this.

Even if these quotations should be fairly made from the particular papers selected, it must be remembered that they constitute a small portion of those published in the Southern States. It may be remarked, too, that a number of these papers are published by persons who are not only not their original sectional feelings, and are actively endeavoring to advance the anti-slavery views of the North. Other journals, partly from a party feeling of opposition to movements which found in the first instance more favor in the Democratic press in this city, and partly from a desire to secure the views of the Administration, have echoed back what they supposed would be acceptable here. As, however, it has become manifest that they were unintentionally aiding the anti-slavery movement of the North, they have gradually been taking a better view of the matter, and I have no doubt but that, ultimately, all such of them as are governed by patriotic considerations will assume the proper position. The North is also misled by the fact that certain Southern men seem willing to sacrifice the general national interests of the Union, by abandoning the rights of their own section and adopting the narrow sectional views of the North. Whether these persons are governed by misguided patriotism, or by a desire to secure support for their personal advancement, it cannot be said; but that they should be sustained by those who rights they are willing to surrender. If they have not already lost their influence, they will inevitably do so when their position is understood, and their feeling has become intense. The effect of these things, however, is to mislead the people there, by assuming the proper position. The North is also misled by the fact that certain Southern men seem willing to sacrifice the general national interests of the Union, by abandoning the rights of their own section and adopting the narrow sectional views of the North. 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